THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for Machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS.

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, if altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a further Instalment of five per cent equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr Chief Clerk

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

CAME to my house about the 12th day of last month, three men of the following description and names, two who called themselves

GREEN,

who passed for brothers, one calling the other Charles. This Charles was about six feet high, about twenty-four years old, slender made, wears a small queue of his own hair, combs his hair up before and his side locks forward; with hazle eyes. The other Green was about five feet eight or nine inches high, about thirty years old, passed for a widower, keen black eyes, brown skin, dark hair cut short behind; Charles had on a London brown coat, pretty well worn, and bound round the cuffs with some kind of ferretting; the other generally wore a dark grey coat, The third one passed by the name of

DOCTOR JONES,

he is about five feet six or eight inches high, fair skin, and a modest looking man. These men continued to board with me for three weeks, for which they never paid one cent; but at midnight, on the first day of this month, they left their beds, went to the pasture, and took their horses, and stole and carried away with them a good saddle, the pad bound with an otter skin, and a good plated snaffle bridle, the bits spliced in the middle with a link.—They said they were from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata, near Shinebarger's Iron Works, within seven miles of Huntingdon town or Standing Stone at the Warm Springs, The Greens are said to be sons of Charles Green, who formerly lived at the Warm Springs.

From the manner in which these men conducted themselves whilst here, and their manner of going off, I am confident they are either British Spies, Horse Thieves, or Swindlers. Under pretence of setting up a large apothecary shop in this town, and being men of handsome prospects, they had nearly succeeded in swindling me out of a handsome tract of land. The public are cautioned to keep a good look out, and be watchful least they suffer more than I have done. And in order that I may have justice done me, I will give the above reward to have them brought to this town, or *THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS* for either of them and the saddle.

EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
Tavernkeeper.

Lebanon, (Ohio) October 7, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, on Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into STILLS, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B. The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter---- Price, per dozen, one dollar---single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen----and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

LETTERS FROM MR. MONROE TO MR RUSSELL CHARGE DES AFFAIRS IN G. BRITAIN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Russell, dated

'*June 26th*, 1812.

'This letter is committed to Mr. Foster, who has promised to deliver it to you in safety.

'On the 18th of this month a declaration of war against G. Britain passed Congress. I send you a copy of the act, of the Presidents Message and of the report of the committee of foreign relations, which brought the subject under consideration.

This measure has been produced by the continued aggressions of the British government on the rights of the U. States and the presumption arising from that and other facts, which it is unnecessary to recite, that no favorable change of policy might be expected from it. It was impossible for the U. S. to surrender their rights, by relinquishing the ground which they had taken, & it was equally incompatible with their interests and character to rely longer on measures which had failed to accomplish their objects. War was the only remaining alternative, and that fact being clearly ascertained, you will find by the documents transmitted that it was adopted with decision.

As war has been resorted to from necessity, and of course with reluctance, this government looks forward to the restoration of peace with much interest, and a sincere desire to promote it on conditions, just equal and honorable to both the parties. It is in the power of G. B. to terminate the war on such conditions, and it would be very satisfactory to the President to meet it in arrangements to that effect.

Although there are many just and weighty causes of complaint against G B. you will perceive by the documents transmitted, that the orders in council, and other blockades, illegal, according to the principles lately acknowledged, and the impressment of our seamen, are considered to be of the highest importance. If the orders in council are repealed, and no illegal blockades are substituted to them, and orders are given to discontinue the impressment of seamen from our vessels, and to restore those already impressed, there is no resson why hostilities should not immediately cease.—Securing these objects, you are authorised to stipulate an armistice, to commence from the signature of the instrument providing for it, or at the end of fifty or sixty days, or other the shortest term that the British government will assent to.

Definitive arrangements will bemade on these and every other difference by a treaty, to be concluded either here or at London, though it is much desired that the subject should be entered on in this city.

As an inducement to the British government to discontinue the practice of impressment from our vessels, you may give assurance that a law will be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States.

There can be no doubt that such an arrangement would prove much more efficacious in securing to G. B. her seamen, than the practice to which it is proposed to be a substitute, independent of all the other objections to it.

Indemnity for injuries received under the orders in council, and other edicts violating our rights, seems to be incident to their repeal; but the President is willing that the consideration of that claim should not be pressed at this time, so as to interfere with the preliminary arrangement alluded to. It will be proper to bring it into view merely to shew that it is expected that provision will be made for it in the treaty which is to follow. Every other interest may also be provided for at the same time.

It is hoped that the British government will find it consistent with its interest and honor, to terminate the war by an armistice in the manner and on the conditions proposed. In so doing, it will abandon no right, it will sacrafice no interest; it will abstain only from violating our rights, and in return, it will restore peace with the power from whom, in a friendly commercial intercourse, so many advantages will be derived, not to mention the injuries which cannot fail to result from a prosecution of the war.

MR. MONROE TO MR. RUSSELL.
dated Department of state,
July 27, 1812.

SIR,—

I wrote you on the 26th of June, by Mr. Foster, a letter which he promised to deliver to you in person or by a safe hand.

In that letter you were informed, that the orders in council and other illegal blockades, and the impressment of our seamen by Great Britain, as you well knew before, were the principal causes of the war, and that if they were removed, you might stipulate an armistice, leaving them and all other grounds of difference, for final and more precise adjustment by treaty.—As an inducement to the British government to discontinue the practice of impressment from our vessels, by which alone our seamen can be made secure, you were authorised to stipulate a prohibition by law, to be reciprocal, of the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States. As such an arrangement which might be made completely effectual and satisfactory by suitable regulations and penalties, would operate almost exclusively in favor of G. B. for as few of our seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal; its advantage to G. Britain would be more than an equivalent for any she derives from impressment which alone ought to induce her to abandon the practice, If she had no other motive for it. A stipulation to prohibit by law the employment of British seamen in the service of the U S. is to be understood in the sense and spirit of our constitution. The passage of such a law must depend of course on Congress, who it might reasonably be presumed, might give effect to it.

By authorising you to secure these objects as the grounds of an armistice, it was not intended to restrict you to any precise form in which it should be done. It is not particularly necessary that the several points should be specially provided for in the convention stipulating the armistice.

A clear and distinct understanding with the British government on the subject of impressment, comprising in it the discharge of men already impressed, and on future blockades, if the orders in council are revoked is all that is indispensable. The orders in council being revoked and the proposed understanding on the other points, that is on blockades and impressment, being first obtained, in a manner though informal. to admit of no mistake or disagreement hereafter the instrument providing for the armistice may assume a general form, especially if more agreeable to the British government. It may for example be said in genesal terms, 'that both powers being sincerely desirous to terminate the differences which unhappily subsist between them and equally so, that full time should be given for the adjustment thereof, agree.

1st That an armistice shall take place for that purpose to commence on the day of

'2d That they will forthwith appoint on each side commissioners with full power to form a treaty, which shall provide, by reciprocal arrangements, for the security of their seamen from being taken or employed in the service of the other power for the regulation of their commerce, and all other interesting questions now depending between them.

'3d The armistice shall not cease without a previous notice by one to the other party of days, and shall not be understood as having other effect than merely to suspend military operations by land and by sea.'

By this you will perceive that the President is desirous of removing every obstacle to an accommodation which consists merely of form, securing in a safe and satisfactory manner the rights and interests of the U. S. in these two great and essential circumstances, as it is presumed may be accomplished by the proposed understanding; he is willing that it be done in a manner the most satisfactory and honorable to G B. as well as to the U. States.

I have the honor to be &c.
(*Signed*)
JAS. MONROE.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL,
Dated,
Department of State,
August 9th, 1812.

SIR,

The Secretary left this city about ten days ago on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government addressed to Mr Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in council.

It was of a character, however, so entirely informal and confidential that Mr Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or even to permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it. As it authorises an expectation that something more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected and will be able to do it in a manner more satisfactory.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maratime & military movements incident to the war, and will add, that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(*Signed*)
JOHN GRAHAM.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL
Dated,
Department of State,
August 10th 1812

SIR,

Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself, alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date.

From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor, &c.
(*Signed*)
JOHN GRAHAM.

Memorandum referred to in the above letter.

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received despatch from his government addressed to Mr. Foster dated I believe, about the 17th of June) from which he was authorised to say, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in council, so far as they effected the U. States, would be repealed on the first of Aug. to be revived on the first of May 1813, unless the conduct of the French Government and the result of the communications with the American government should be such as, in the opinion of his majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated, that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not, within fourteen day after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The despatches authorising this communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbelly, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing, even in the form of a note verbal, or promemoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. I understood from him, that the despatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who. in consequence of a conversation he had had with Vice admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbroke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say, that these gentlemen would agree. as a measure leading to suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr Foster had not seen sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt that he would agree to an arrangement for the temprary suspenson of hostilities. Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as charge des affairs, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British Government; his function to be understood, of course as ceasing on the renewel of hostilities. I replied, that although, 'to so general and informal a communication, no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorised to say, that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way, not only for an early and satisfactory termination of existing hos-

fillities, but to that entire adjustment of all the differrences which produced them, and that permanent peace & solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries & which issincerely desr'd by this—with this desire an authority was given to Mr. R. on the subject of an armistice as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster, and the same desire will be felt on the recept of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected with respect to the joint information from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maratime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations The authority given to Mr. Russel just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U S. to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms, with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable consideration, however, which would be given to be expedient suggested thro' him it did not appear to be reducible to any practicable shape to which the executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction, nor indeed is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker, that the President did not under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a charge des affairs ; but that no difficulty in point of form would be made as any authentic communication thro' him, or any other channel, would be received with great attention and respect.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. RUSSELL.

dated *Department of State, August* 21, 1812.

[*Extract.*]

My last letter to you was of the 27th July, and was forwarded by the British packet, the Althea, under the special protection of Mr. Baker. The object of that letter, and of the next preceding one of the 25th of June, was, to invest you with power to suspend by an armistice, on such fair conditions as it was presumed could not be rejected, the operation of the war, which had been brought on the United States by the injustice and violence of the British government. At the moment of the declaration of war, the President, regretting the necessity which produced it, looked to its termination and provided for it, and happy will it be for both countries, if the disposition felt, and the advance thus made on his part, are entertained and met by the British government in a similar spirit.

You have been informed by Mr. Graham of what passed in my late absence from the city, in an interview between Mr. Baker and him, in consequence of a dispatch from the British government to Mr. Foster, received at Halifax, just before he sailed for England, and transmitted by him to Mr. Baker, relating to a proposed suspension or repeal of the British orders in council:—You will have seen by the note forwarded to you by Mr. Graham, of Mr. Baker's communication to him, that Mr. Foster had authorised him to state, that the commanders of the British forces at Halifax would agree to a suspension, after a day to be fixed, of the condemnation of prizes, to await the decision of both governments, without, however, preventing captures on either side. It appears also, that Mr Foster had promised to communicate with Sir George Prevost, and to advise him to propose to our government an armistice.

Sir George Prevost has since proposed to General Dearborn, at the suggestion of Mr. Foster, a suspension of offensive operations by land, in a letter which was transmitted by the General to the Secretary at War. A provisional agreement was entered into between General Dearborn and Colonel Baynes, the British adjutant general, bearer of General Prevost's letter, that neither party should act offensively, before the decision of our government should be taken on the subject.

Since my return to Washington, the document alluded to in Mr. Foster's despatch, as finally decided on by the British government, has been handed to me by Mr. Baker, with a remark, that its authenticity might be relied on. Mr. Baker added, that it was not improbable, that the admiral at Halifax might agree likewise to a suspension of captures, though he did not profess or appear to be acquainted with his sentiments on that point.

On full consideration of all the circumstances which merit attention, the President regrets that it is not in his power to accede to the proposed arrangement. The following are among the principal reasons which have produced this decision.

1st. The President has no power to suspend judicial proceedings on prizes A capture, if lawful, vests a right, over which he has no controul. Nor could he prevent captures otherwise than by an indiscriminate recal of the commissions granted to our privateers, which he could not justify under existing circumstances.

2d. The proposition is not made by the British government, nor is there any certainty that it would be approved by it.—The proposed arrangement, if acceded to, might not be observed by the British officers themselves, if their government, in consequence of the war, should give them instructions of a different character, even if they were given without a knowledge of the arrangement.

3d. No security is given, or proposed, as to the Indians, nor could any be relied on. They have engaged in the war on the side of the British government, and are now prosecuting it with vigor, in their usual savage mode. They can only be restrained by force, when once let loose, and that force has already been ordered out for the purpose.

4th. The proposition is not reciprocal, because it restrains the United States from acting where their power is greatest, and leaves Great-Britain at liberty, and gives her time to augment her forces in our neighbourhood.

5th. That as a principal object of the war is to obtain redress against the British practice of impressment, an agreement to suspend hostilities, even before the British government is heard from on that subject, might be considered a relinquishment of that claim.

6th. It is the more objectionable, and of the less importance, in consideration of the instructions heretofore given you, which, if met by the British government, may have already produced the same result in a greater extent and more satisfactory form

I might add, that the declaration itself is objectionable in many respects, particularly the following. 1st. because it asserts a right in the British government to restore the Orders in Council, or any part thereof, to their full effect on a principle of retaliation on France, under circumstances of which she alone is to judge; a right which this government cannot admit, especially in the extent heretofore claimed, and acted on by the British government.

2nd. That the repeal is founded exclusively on the French Decree of the 28th of April, 1811, by which the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, announced on the 5th of August, 1810, to take effect on the first of November of that year, at which time their operation actually ceased is disregarded, as are the claims of the United States arising from the repeal on that day, even according to the British pledge.

3rd. That even if the United States had no right to claim the repeal of the British Orders in Council prior to the French Decree of the 28th April 1811, nor before the notification of that decree to the British government on the 20th of May, of the present year, the British repeal ought to have borne date from that day, and been subject to none of the limitations attached to it.

These remarks on the declaration of the Prince Regent, which are not pursued with rigour, nor in the full extent which they might be, are applicable to it, in relation to the state of things which existed before the determination of the United States to resist the aggression of the British government by war—by that determination the relations between the two countries have been altogether changed, and it is only by a termination of the war, or by measures leading to it by consent of both governments, that its calamities can be closed or mitigated. It is not now a question whether the declaration of the Prince Regent is such as ought to have produced a repeal of the non importation act, had war not been declared, because by the declaration of war, that question is superceded, and the non-importation act having been continued in force by Congress, and become a measure of war, and among the most efficient, it is no longer subject to the controul of the executive in the sense, and for the purpose for which it was adopted.

The declaration however, of the Prince Regent will not be without effect. By repealing the Orders in Council without reviving the blockade of May 1806, or any other illegal blockade, as is understood to be the case, it removes a great obstacle to an accommodation. The President considers it an indication of a disposition in the British government to accommodate the differences which subsist between the countries, and I am instructed to assure you, that, if such disposition really exists, and is persevered in, and is extended to other objects, especially the important one of impressment, a durable and happy peace and reconciliation cannot fail to result from it.

LETTERS OF MR. RUSSELL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 26, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you, herein, an order of council of the 23d of this month, revoking the orders in council of the 7th of January 1807, and of the 26th of April 1809.

To this decree I have added copies of two notes of the same date from lord Castlereagh, accompanying the communication of it to me, and also a copy of my answer.

With great respect and consideration, I am, sir, your very faithful servant,

JONATHAN RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe.

—

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, June 23, 1812.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Prince Regent to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed printed copy of an order in council, which his royal highness, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, was this day pleased to issue, for the revocation (on the conditions therein specified) of the Orders in Council, of the 17th January, 1807, and of the 26th of April, 1809, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the first of August next.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CASTLEREAGH.

Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c.

—

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, June 23d, 1812

SIR,—In communicating to your government the order in council of this date, revoking (under certain conditions therein specified) those of January 7th and of April 26th 1809, I am to request that you will at the same time acquaint them that the prince regent's ministers have taken the earliest opportunity, after the resumption of the government, to advise his royal highness to the adoption of a measure grounded upon the document communicated by you to this office on the 20th ultimo; and his royal highness hopes that this proceeding on the part of the British government may accelerate a good understanding on all points of difference between the two states.

I shall be happy to have the honor of seeing you at the foreign office, at 2 o'clock to-morrow; and beg to apprise you that one of his majesty's vessels will sail for America with the despatches of the government in the course of the present week.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

J. Russell, Esq. &c.

—

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18, *Bentinck street, June* 26, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two notes addressed to me by your lordship, on the 23rd of this month, enclosing an order in council, issued that day by his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannick majesty, for the revocation (on the conditions therein specified) of the Orders in Council of the 7th of January 1807, and of the 26th April 1809, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st of August next.

In communicating this document to my government, I shall, with much satisfaction accompany it with the hopes which you state to be entertained by his royal highness the prince regent, that it may accelerate a good understanding on all points of difference between the two states. I am the more encouraged to believe that these hopes will not be disappointed from the assurance which your lordship was pleased to give me, in the conversation of this morning, that, in the opinion of your lordship, the blockade of the 16th of May, 1806, had been merged in the orders in council, now revoked, and extinguished with them; and that no condition contained in the order of the 23d instant, is to be interpreted to restrain the government of the United States from the exercise of its right to exclude British armed vessels from the harbours and waters of the United States whenever there shall be special and sufficient cause for so doing: or whenever such exclusion shall, from a general policy, be extended to the armed vessels of the enemies of Great-Britain: This assurance I am happy to consider as evidence of a conciliatory spirit which will afford, on every other point of difference, an explanation equally frank and satisfactory.

I am, my lord, with great consideration, your lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The right hon. lord Castlereagh.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Nov 7.

Latest from Europe.

Arrived this forenoon, in 37 days from London, the cartel ship Lark, Hutchinson of Philadelphia. In her comes Mr Russel, late charge des affairs in London.—And other passengers.

By this arrival London papers to the 28th of September are received. They state that Seville had been assaulted and taken by the combined armies. The particulars of this action are not contained in the papers we have seen.

The 16th Bulletin of the French army is dated at Viasma, Aug. 31st, to which place the Emperors head quarters were removed on the 30th. It states that the people of the country are retiring into Moscow—that there had already crouded into that city a million and a half of souls and that Gen Kutuso, who had been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies, took the command on the 28th. ult.

The passengers in the Lark state, that letters from the Grand army had been received in Paris, announcing that on the 7th of September a general severe action had been fought, within 60 or 80 miles of Moscow——that Bonaparte commanded the French army in person—that the contest continued from 7 oclock in the morning to 7 oclock in the evening——and that the Russians were at length routed, and the French army left in possession of the field of battle,

A London paper of the 28th of September contains the following article:

From the Paris Moniteur of Sept 24

"Letters from the grand army have been received, which states, that a battle was fought at Mojaisk, about 60 miles from Moscow, on the 7th of September which commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon the Russians were in complete rout. The Emperor Napoleon was still on horseback at 7 in the evening, directing the pursuit of the flying Russians. We hope soon to have the detailed particulars of their great signal victory

On the above the London Courier remarks,——The French do not say that they had entered Mojaisk; but if they had entered the town, it was probably after a very severe engagement, after which the Russians doubtles retreated in persuance of their plan of war. They will doubtless make another stand, and we trust in God a successful one, at Moscow.

The Russian account had not been received. A report was also current in London when our informant came away, that another great battle had been fought at Polotsk, between the Russians commanded by count Wittgenstein on one side, and the French commanded by Oudinot on the other, in which the former were victorious.

From France nothing favorable had been heard. In England parliament was about to be dissolved, and a great electioneering campaign had opened. The riots which had of late begun to assume a threatning appearance, had subsided, owing very much to the prospect of very abundant harvests in all parts of the kingdom.

Late from Sackets Harbour

We learn from an officer who arrived on Thursday in the steam boat, direct from Sackets Harbor, that a naval force consisting of a 11 schooners and a brig, was to have sailed from that place last Monday, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, who had hoisted his broad pendant on board the Oneida, of 18 guns Captain Woolsey. This force it was believed, was sufficient to scour the Lakes, and a few days may bring us the news of some Brilliant affair. The vessels were manned by upwards of 100 sailors, besides a suitable number of marines.

The United States frigate, whose keel was laid at Sacket's Harbour but a few days since, was in a state of great forwardness; and expected to be finished in about two weeks after our informant left that.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

THE VOICE OF

Massachusetts is for Peace.

We published our last paper under uncommon sensations of pleasure, on account of the triumph of the friends of peace and good principles in this Gerrymander district, formed by their opponents while they possessed the legislative power of the state, with a view to secure themselves in the senate, and control the congressional election.

But we did not then anticipate half the good tidings we have since received.

Even Maine, as well as all those portions of old Massachusetts in which the warhawks felt their greatest energy and strength, have yielded to the evidence before them, of the speedy ruin of the country under the Madisonians, and have turned their votes against them.

We can now announce the following elections as certain, viz.

Hon Timothy Pickering, essex north
W. Reed, essex south
Artemas Ward, Suffolk
Nath. Ruggles, Norfolk
Elijah Brigham, Wor. South
Abijah Bigelow, Wor. North
W. Ely, Hamp. South
Samuel Taggart, Hamp. N.
Daniel Dewey, Berkshire
W. Baylies, Plymouth
John Reed, Barnstable
Laben Wheaton, Bristol
Cyrus King, 1st E.
George Bradbury, 2d do
Samuel Davis, 3d do
Joseph Head, 4th do
Thomas Rice, 5th do

These make 17 Peace Members elected, leaving three still doubtful;—and this in spite of the districts—being formed with great care so as to secure a large majority of Madisonians.

Salem Gazette.

From the Georgetown Federal Republican

It is understood that Benjamin Stoddert, esq. is to be the governor of Maryland, and it is probable Robert H. Goldsborough, esq. of Talbot County, will be elected Senator of the U S. in the place of Mr. Read, whose term will be expired with the present session.

Mr. Stoddert coincides with the governors of (Mass. and Con.) in the illegality of employing the militia as conscripts. His election will therefore be productive of grateful relief to the drafted men and their families; & this circumstance, together with his splendid and patriotic qualities, will render his administration distinguished and popular. The state of (Md.) has a particular aversion to drafts and has been accustomed to substitute taxes for the hiring of soldiers in lieu of them, when they would be otherwise wanting.

ALBANY, *November* 5.

Release of American prisoners.——We mentioned in a late paper that Governor Prevost had made a proposal to General Dearborn, to release all American prisoners in his possession, on an assurance from our government, that they should not again serve in the present war, unless exchanged. We are informed, from a correct source, that the proposition originated with General Dearborn and was communicated to Gov. Prevost by Capt. Baker who was recently sent into Canada, with money and cloathing for our prisoners. Gov. Prevost readily and cheerfully acceded to the proposal, and in a polite letter to Gen. Dearborn, informed him, that as the American prisoners were now at Quebec, it would be most accommodating to them to return by water, and that two transports would be immediately employed to convey them down the St. Lawrence to the port of Boston.—This arrangement only includes the prisoners of the regular army taken at the capitulation at Detroit, the militia having been discharged immediately after that event. We have, however, no doubt it will be extended to those taken at Queenston.

FRANKFORT, (*Ky.*) *November* 7.

Copy of a letter from major gen. Hopkins, to his Excellency gov. Shelby, dated

Fort Harrison, October 26, 1812

My Dear Sir,

The expedition of the mounted riflemen has terminated——The Wabash was re-crossed yesterday and the whole corps are on their way to Busseron, where the adjutant gen. will attend in order to have them properly mustered and discharged; and where their horses may get forage during the delay necessary for this object.

Yes sir, this army has returned without hardly obtaining the sight of an enemy.

A simple narrative of facts, as they occurred, will best explain the reasons that have led to this state of proceedings.

The army having finished crossing the Wabash on the 14th inst marched about 3 miles and encamped. I here requested the attendance of the general, field officers and captains, to whom I imparted the objects of the expedition, and the advantages that might result from a fulfillment of them. The nearest Kickapoo villages were from 80 to 100 miles distant, and Peoria not more than 160. By breaking up there or as many as our resources would permit, we would be rendering a service to all the territories—That from their numbers, this tribe was more formidable than any other near us; & from their situation and hostility had it more in their power to do us mischief; of course to chastise and destroy these, would be rendering real benefit to our country. It was observed by some officers, that they would meet the next morning, consult together and report to me their opinions—desiring at the same time, to be furnished with the person on whom I had relied for the intelligence of the country.

This council was held, and all the intelligence furnished that had been requested, and I had a report highly favorable to the enterprize. This to me, was more gratifying, as I had found as early as our encampment at Vincennes, discontents and murmurings, that portended no wish to proceed further. At Busseron, I found an evident increase of discontent, although no army was ever better or more amply supplied with rations and forage than at this place. At Fort Harrison, where we encamped on the 10th, and where we were well supplied with forage &c. I found on the 12th and 13th, many breaking off and returning without applying to me for a discharge, and as far as I know without any notification to their officers—Indeed I have, every reason to suppose the officers of every grade, gave no countenance to such a procedure.—Thinking myself now secure in the confidence of my brother officers and the army, we proceeded on our march early on the 15th, and continued it 4 days; our course near north in the prairie until we came to an Indian house, where some corn, &c had been cultivated.

The last day of the march to this place, I had been made acquainted with a return of that spirit of discontent that had, as I had hoped subsided, & when I had ordered a halt near sunset, (for the first time that day) in a fine piece of grass in the praire, to aid our horses, I was addressed in the most rude and dictatorial manner, requiring me immediately to resume my march. As his batallion, would break from the army and return—This was a maj Singleton.

I mention him in justice to the other officers of that grade. But from every information, I began to fear the army waited but for a pretext to return. This was afforded next day by our guides, who had thought they had discerned an Indian village on the side of a grove about ten miles from where we encamped on the 4th night of our march, and turned us about 6 or eight miles out of our way. An almost universal discontent seemed to prevail, and we took our course in such a direction as we hoped would best atone for the error in the morning. About or after sun set we came to within a grove affording water; here we took up our camp—and about this time arose one of the most violent gusts of wind, I ever remember to have seen not proceeding from clouds. The Indians had set fire to the prairie, which drove on us so furiously, that we were compelled to fire around our camp, to protect ourselves.

This seems to have decided the army to return: I was informed of it in so many ways, that early in the next morning [October 20th] I requested the attendance of the general and field officers, and stated to them my apprehensions, the expectations of the country, the disgrace attending the measure, and the approbation of our own consciences. Against this, I stated the weary situation of our horses and the want of provision, (which to me seemed only partial, six days having only passed since every part of the army, as was believed, was furnished with ten days in bacon, beef or bread stuff) the reasons given for returning—I requested the commandants of each regiment to convene the whole of the officers belonging to it, and to take fully the sense of the army on this measure; report to the commandants of brigades, who were requested to report to me in writing; adding that if 500 volunteers would turn out, I would put myself at their head, and proceed in quest of the towns; and the balance of the army might retreat under the conduct of their officers in safety to Fort Harrison. In less than

an hour the report was made almost unanimously to return. I then requested that I might dictate the course to be pursued that day only, which I pledged myself should not put them more than six miles out of the way; my object being to cover the reconnoitring parties, I wished to send out for the discovery of the Indian towns. About this time the troops being paraded, I put myself in front, took my course & directed them to follow me; the columns moving off quite a contrary way I sent captain Taylor and major Lee to apply to the officers leading the columns, to turn them. They were told it was not in their power. The army had taken their course, and would pursue it. Discovering great confusion and disorder in the march, I threw myself in the rear, fearing an attack on those who were there from necessity, and continued in that position the whole day——The exhausted state of the horses, nor the hunger of the men, retarded this days march; so swiftly was it prosecuted that it was long before the rear arrived at the encampment——The generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen, lent all their aid and authority in restoring our march to order, and so far succeeded, as to bring on the whole with much less loss than I had feared; indeed I have no reason to think we were either followed or menaced by an enemy—— I think we marched at least 80 or 90 miles in the heart of the enemy's country; had he possessed a design to fight us, opportunities in abundance presented. So formidable was our appearance in the prairie, and in the country (as I am told) never trod before by hostile feet, must impress the bordering tribes with a sense of their danger. If it operates beneficially in this way our labour will not be altogether in vain.

I hope the expence attending this expedition will be found less than usual on such occasions. I have consulted economy in every instance; subject only to real necessity has been the expenditure; the forage has been the heaviest article.

To the officers, commanding brigades, many of the field officers, captains &c. my thanks are due: many of the old Kentucky veterans, whose heads are frosted by time, are entitled to every confidence and praise their country can bestow. To the Adjutant Quarter Master General, and the members of my own family, I feel indebted for ready, able and manly support, in every instance. Let me here include our friend Major George Walker our judge Advocate General; who lived with me, took more than a common share of fatigue and toil, and who did all in his power to further the service in the corps and spies and guides under the direction of Major Dubois, and the two companies of Kennedy & Caldwell, who encamped near me, and were under my immediate orders. I experienced an alertness and attention highly honorable to them. These corps were ready to have gone on to execute any service the whole amount on to about 120 and deserve honorable mention

Mr. Barren and Messrs Lacelly and Le Plant, interpreters and guides, deserve well of me: I am certain we were not twenty miles from the Indian Village when we were forced to retire, and I have many reasons to prove we were in the right way.

I have myself (superadded to the mortification I felt at thus returning) been in a bad state of health from first to last; and am now so weak as not to be able to keep myself on my horse.

A violent Diarrhœa has pursued me 16 days past, and reduced me extreme low. I had resolved to continue with the line of march in a litter, if unable to ride. There are yet many things of which I wish to write; they relate substantially to prospective operations. Soon again shall I have the honor to address your excellency, in the mean time be assured of the perfect consideration and high regard of your obedient friend and servant.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Gov Shelby

MANLIUS, (N. Y.) October 27.

It is a melancholy and undeniable fact that our troops on the western frontier are in extreme distress from the want of food; the citizens of the state of New York, who have left their full granaries and plenteous boards and volunteered in his defence are press'd into the service of the general government and kept in a state of starvation.

Would to God, for the character of our country, we could state it otherwise. But the fact stares us in the face and cannot be told. In some instances they have suffered so much that large bodies of the militia have returned to their homes. Col. Mead's regiment in particular, of about 400 men having drawn rations for four days, was dismissed. They received not a cent of pay nor were victualled for a day—but were obliged to make the best of their way upwards of two hundred miles, subsisting entirely upon the charity of the inhabitants.

Fed. Rep. 4, 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *(N. Y.) Oct.* 21.

PEAT OR TURF FOR FUEL.

Mr. Benjamin Herrick of our village, has within a few months past, formed an establishment of astonishing magnitude for the cutting and drying of peats for fuel, at his turf bog, two and an half miles north-east of the court-house. The bog consisting of twelve acres, is dissected at right angles by deep and large drains that carry the water down to the Fall-kill. On the north side of the property there is a strong shed erected to dry the peats, and protect them from rain. This shed is 900 feet in length, 12 deep, and in front 9 feet high.—The roof slopes towards the north to give it a southerly exposure, and there are now in many thousand loads of peats, that will afford an ample winter supply of very excellent fuel for our village and neighbourhood. Mr. Herrick is building a barn, stable and dwelling house, on the public road which forms the western boundary of the property; and the establishment is on the whole well worth a visit from the curious, and lovers of agricultural improvement.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *November* 20, 1812.

Captain Markle's troop of cavalry, from Westmoreland county, on account of orderly behaviour and military appearance, has been appointed by Gen Harrison, the first troop of United States volunteer cavalry in the north-western army. We record this reward of merit with great pleasure.

The letter from General Hopkins to Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, published in this day's Gazette, is another proof that militia cannot be relied on in offensive war.

Much has been said of the enterprise and courage of the Kentucky militia; we were inclined to believe that they would sooner fight the Indians than eat their hominy, but, the late conduct of the mounted riflemen does not sanction this opinion, and the letter of Gen. Hopkins plainly indicates, that they had no disposition or relish for fighting, as they had approached within 20 miles of the object for which they set out, when they shamefully refused to obey the orders of their general, and retreated in the most precipitate manner, so much so, that the officers who commanded the front columns, could not stop their flight. We hope, therefore, we shall hear no more of "Kentucky in arms," or "Kentucky broke loose," until the ringleaders of this disgraceful transaction are brought to punishment, and all who deserted the General and the service of their country held up to public scorn and contempt.

In two very important military movements since the declaration of war, disgrace and defeat has ensued, owing to the disaffection of the militia. We would ask, what better, under the present order of things, could be expected or calculated on?—If it is desirable, that the war should be prosecuted to effect, so as to terminate honorably, let the government discard the miserable militia system; let them hold out greater inducements for the enlistment of men, and appoint officers of talents and information—if this is done the service will become honorable, and instead of disgrace and defeat the operations of the army will be crowned with success, and our enemies compelled to do us justice.

Tit for Tat.—The democratic printers in this state have greatly exulted that our representatives in Congress who voted against the war, have not been re-elected. In Massachusetts the people have acted quite the reverse, for they have not re-elected those who voted for the war. There is also this difference, our representatives were not candidates at the last election, whereas old Widgery and his associates were anxious to retain their seats.

Eight waggons loaded with specie, guarded by a party of soldiers under the command of lieut. Craig, arrived here on Saturday last. We understand it is intended for the troops on the frontiers.

From the CRAWFORD, *(Meadville)* MESSENGER, *November* 11.

An officer of the regular army arrived at Erie the beginning of last week, with a communication from General Smyth, commanding the American forces on the streights of Niagara, to Gen. Tannehill. It is understood to have been a request to Gen. T. to hasten the arrival of his troops by every possible means. The bearer of the despatch stated to our informant, that the necessary preparations were made, and it was generally expected a descent on Canada would take place as soon as our troops would arrive.

By the same source we learn, that Gen. Wadsworth of the New-York militia, and a Lieut. Smith of the regulars, taken prisoners by the enemy at the battle of Queenston, have been exchanged for an Indian Chief, who was accidentally seized by two of our men, and brought over as a prisoner, on that occasion.

The above is confirmed by a gentleman who left Buffalo on Friday last. He says it was expected when he left there, an attack would be made on the enemy on the 10th inst. (yesterday) from Black Rock, as our troops were concentrating at that point. The enemy were likewise seen moving their forces up towards fort Erie. A number of the militia who refused to cross the river at the late battle, have been dismissed. The regular troops at Black Rock are estimated at between 4 and 500 men.

Three companies of Irish Greens, (says the Buffalo Gazette of the 3d inst.) under Col. M'Clure, from New-York and Albany, and a company of light horse from Columbia, have arrived here since our last.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

There are in circulation imitations of some of the Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of North America, dated the 21st February, 1812 issued payable to D. Etwein or bearer. The citizens are cautioned not to receive such notes without a careful examination.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—A Millwright at Chesnut Hill, near Philadelphia, has discovered THE PERPETUAL MOTION. This all important discovery has been examined by several gentlemen of New-York, who are convinced of its reality. We further learn, that a company of gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, have offered for the patent right of the discovery, the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

The ship Rebecca, Hamilton, from Madeira, has arrived at Philadelphia She sailed ftom thence on the third of October, left no American vessels.—The Pique frigate of 44 guns, had arrived at Madeira in 4 days from Lisbon with information, that gen Massena had entered Spain with large reinforcements. Captain Singleton of Philadelphia, had arrived at the same place from Cadiz, which he left on the 26th of September, and confirmed the news respecting Massena, and stated his force at 40,000 men.

[Poulson.]

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress convened at the city of Washington on the 3d inst.—on the 4th the President's message was received and read in the House of Representatives—on the 5th the committee of ways and means, and the usual standing committees were appointed; when, after some introductory remarks, Mr. Dawson submitted a resolution, that a gold medal, with suttable emblems and devices, be presented by the President in the name of Congress, to Capt. Isaac Hull, and that thousand dollars be distributed as prize money to the crew of the Constitution frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallant conduct and services of Capt. Hull, his officers and crew, in capturing the British frigate Guerriere; this resolution was ordered to lie on the table—2000 copies of the President's message and documents accompanying it, were ordered to be printed.

On the 6th, two messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles his secretary.

The first message read, related to the naturalization law, passed at the last session, which the President did not think proper to sign for reasons which he states, and recommending the attention of Congress to that subject. On motion of Mr. Lacock it was referred to a select committee of five.

The second covered the correspondence between the war department and the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in relation to calling into the service of the United States their respective quotas of militia, referred to in the President's message of the 4th inst.

After the reading had progressed some time, on motion of Mr. Cheves, the further reading was dispensed with and the message and documents ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the messages were referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to whom was referred the message of the 4th instant.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair.

Mr. Cheves moved the following:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message of the 4th inst. as relates to the subject of our foreign relations, be referred to a select committee—That so much of the message as relates to the militia, volunteers, and the army of the United States, to the past operations and to the future prosecution of the war with Great-Britain on land, together with the message of this day, be referred to a select committee—That so much of the message as relates to the naval establishment of the United States, to the past operations and to the future prosecution of the war on the ocean and on the lakes, be referred to a select committee—That so much of the message as relates to revenue, and to the late importations of British manufactures, be referred to the committee of ways and means—That so much of the said message as relates to British licences, and to "cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy not amounting to treason," be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolutions, and the house concurred, and the several select committees were ordered to consist of nine

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Dawson, was taken up and referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the naval establishment of the United States.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. Harper said he had a proposition to offer to the house, which, in his opinion, required secrecy, and he therefore moved that the gallaries be cleared and doors closed, which was accordingly done.

Three o'clock, the house adjourned: it appears that the injunction of secrecy on the proceedings had been removed; and that the motion submitted by Mr. Harper was as follows:—Which was negatived, yeas 36, nays 76.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the exportation of flour and other bread stuffs from the United States and the territories thereof, ane that they report by bill or otherwise.

On Monday the 9th, the following committees were appointed by the Speaker pursuant to the order of the House of Friday last, founded on the President's message.

Committee of Foreign Relations.

Messrs. Smilie, Calhoun, Grundy, Goldsborough, Macon, Nelson, Harper, Desha and Seaver.

Committee on Military matters

Messrs. Williams, Sevier, Lyle, Troup, Lowndes, Stuart, Wright Chitenden and Avery.

Committee on Naval affairs.

Messrs. Basset, Bleecker, Hynemian, Bacon, Widgery, Alston, Milnor, Dawson and Stow.

Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of sundry owners and agents of privateers, praying an amendment of certain provisions of the prize law, and a reduction of the duties on prize goods ——After some conversation on the mode of reference, the memorial was refered to the Committee on naval affairs.

A letter was laid before the House from the Sec'y respecting the transfer of appropriations from one object to another during the past year &c which was as usual, refered to the Committee of ways and means.

Several petitions of a private character were presented and was referred.

On motion of Mr. Jennings the committee of claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the value thereof to each person who lost a horse at the battle of Tippacanoe.

EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS

From arrest of debt

Mr. Bacon stated that under the present law, exempting from arrest privates in the army of the U. States in certain cases of debt, frauds had been, and more extensively might be, committed; inasmuch as a soldier who was tired of the service, by giving his bond for a feigned debt for an amount greater than 20 dollars, could procure himself to be arrested and kept out of service &c.

Mr. Bacon further illustrated the evasions to which the present law is liable, and concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved—

That the committee on Military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for exempting altogether from liability to arrest, or being taken in execution for debt, of any non commissioned officer, musician or private belonging to the army of the U. S. or to any volunteer corps, when called into service pursuant to law.

The resolution was agreed to.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A GENTEEL BRICK HOUSE, with every convenience necessary for a family, situate on Scotch Hill, at the point of Third street. For terms apply to the subscriber, next door to the sign of the Black Horse

THOMAS COLMAN.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1812

Map of the Seat of War in

NORTH AMERICA,

BY

JOHN MELISH.

FOR SALE BY

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1812.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the farm whereon the subscriber lives, near Jacob Beltzhoover's on the Monongahela bottom, a dark sorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 12 years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, marked on the left thigh by a kick, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information where said Mare can be had, and reasonable charges if brought home

PHILIP KLINE.

November 17, 1812

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

SPANISH SEGARS.

FOR SALE,

One Hundred Boxes superior quality Spanish Segars

Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES LEA *Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*

November 9, 1812

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER

A HANDSOME light CARRIAGE, with steel springs, a superb set of full plated Harness, and a pair of good Horses. Enquire of ROBERT M'ELHINNEY, Saddler, Market street.

Pittsburgh, Nov 5, 1812.

FOUR STRAY HORSES,

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on the Allegheny river, about a mile from Reed's Ferry, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, and were advertised as such, to wit:—two bay Horses and two sorrel horses—and as no owner has appeared and claimed them, and I have been at considerable expence with them, I now give Public Notice, that unless the owner or owners come forward, prove property, and pay the expences which have accrued for their keeping, they will be Sold on Saturday the 28th day of November, inst in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

November 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforessid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Multenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 295, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the threat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners.

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent*
for Oliver Evans.
GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co.* and consist of Oliver Evans and George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent*
for Oliver Evans.
GEORGE EVANS.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved note at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812.

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

GROCERIES.
Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of easily securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49 in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No. 112 and 113 in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*
RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of

Patterson & Hopkins,

Booksellers, is dissolved.

ALL engagements entered into by the House of *P & H* will be attended to and settled by R & J. PATTERSON, the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R. & J. PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will not pay (until compelled by law) any debts of *SAMUEL W. LEIPER'S* contracting after this date.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

October 30, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN.*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the
Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARIVET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cts.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as made to teach, and readily to obey, as simply in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, who can such a character please? Such as are full of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country breeding. Such a mistake ribaldry for humour, will find no art in his harmless conversation; and such have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's Preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.